THE WASHINGTON HERALD

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING BY
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY
1322 New York Avenue. Telephone MAIN 3300.

CLINTON T. BRAINARD, President and Editor.

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Daily and Sunday.....$5.40 per year
Daily, without Sunday.....25 cents per month
Daily, without Sunday.....$3.00 per year
Sunday, without Daily.....$2.40 per year

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1914.

To those familiar with a German bill of fare no explanation will be necessary as to why the British censors suspected that an order for an assortment of smoked and pickled herring meant an invasion in force of the North Sea.

A Dr. John B. Quackenbos announces that hypnotism can promote love and put a stop to divorce. And he would stand no better chance of starting an argument if he had asserted that hypnotism has just the opposite effect on both processes.

Our venerable friend Veritas inquires by what authority it is considered bad form to congratulate a bride. We are not up on the authorities, but when an elderly spinster lands a decrepid millionaire we believe it is perfectly safe, if not proper, to ignore them all.

Carranza has kindly condescended to notify his forces to cease firing across the border into United States territory. He certainly has been good to this country since we drove Huerta out of Mexico City and installed the bewhiskered First Chief. Now if the Naco garrison will only obey Carranza our policy will again be vindicated.

The 600 prisoners in Sing Sing greatly enjoyed the moving picture [illegible] provided for them by the new warden on Sun[illegible] the entertainment being followed by an extra course dinner. It is of course necessary that the convicts should be kept contented and happy, even if the law abiding prisoners of New York's slums have to go without both dinner and pictures.

There was a time last winter when the Rev. Bouick White, who calls himself pastor of the Church of the Social Revolution, of New York, found sympathy among a certain class of Christians. Since he finished his jail term, however, and the notoriety which imprisonment gave him is waning he is resorting to methods of keeping himself before the public that are calculated to aid in a true appraisal of his worth. "If Christ came on Christmas Day," he said last Sunday, "he would clash with Rockefeller either at No. 26 Broadway or at Tarrytown. He would be immediately 'run in,' and, when arraigned before a magistrate, he would be asked if he had been arrested before." Others have adopted this form of sacreligious vituperation as a means of self advertisement, and they all passed swiftly from the stage.

A very few persons who read the story about Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, dining in a New York restaurant on Russian caviar, Brussels sprouts, French fried potatoes and French champagne, and applauding when the orchestra played "Tipperary," believed it, or cared a pfennig whether it was true or not. For the benefit of the very few who insist on taking such tales seriously and refuse to regard them as things which would be odd but unimportant if they really happened, the Ambassador's comment when he was asked about what he had for dinner should be given publicity. "I was simply dining with some friends," he said. "I have to dine somewhere. 'Tipperary?' It is likely they played it. I do not know. The story is all tommyrot." And he might have added: "If it all happened just as described, what of it?" Of such things are many war stories manufactured.

The State Department has warned Americans to write only strictly neutral letters to their friends in the Ottoman Empire, because officials of the Turkish government are opening all mail, and a letter containing criticism of Turkey would be likely to cause serious trouble for the person to whom it was addressed. It is hardly possible that Turkey may be able to claim authority for such action under the international postal treaty, but the United States is not at war with Turkey, and most people in this country who are not diplomats or statesmen will incline to the opinion that Secretary Bryan's action should rather have taken the form of a strong protest to Turkey against interference with letters from one American citizen to another. As for causing serious trouble for Americans in Turkey, if such a possibility from such a cause really exists it would seem to be time for this government to assert itself and let it be known that the persons and the rights of Americans in Turkey must be safeguarded.

"It is gratifying to report a second actual postal surplus under the present administration," says Postmaster General Burleson, in his annual report. "The surplus for the year just ended amounts to approximately $3,600,000. Having shown a substantial surplus for two successive fiscal years, it can fairly be claimed that, for the first time since Benjamin Franklin organized the postal service under the Continental Congress, the Postoffice Department has been securely placed upon a self-sustaining basis. It is safe to say that unless unusual conditions should arise, resulting in abnormal depression of business, there is no danger of recurring deficiencies in the postal service." The taxpayers have not forgotten that Mr. Burleson's predecessor made a similar claim, but when the Democrats came in they obliterated the boasted Republican surplus with the assertion that it was a mere matter of bookkeeping. The general public had reason to know, however, that, whether Mr. Hitchcock achieved a surplus or not, the so-called economies which he put into effect, were followed by a deplorable deterioration in the mail service, from which it has not even now fully recovered. The whole country will surely wish Mr. Burleson better success.

Again the Senate Must Save.

The duty again falls upon the Senate to save the government of the District of Columbia from hopeless entanglement and the Capital of the United States from being seriously retarded in its growth and progress. The House yesterday by a surprisingly large vote and majority adopted the Ben Johnson amendment to the District appropriation bill, destroying the principle upon which the organic act of 1878 was erected and providing nothing in its place. A casual glance at the vote would indicate that the maintenance of the Nation's Capital upon a fitting plane has become a party issue, practically all the votes in favor of the destructive amendment being those of Democrats, while the one hundred who opposed it were nearly all on the Republican side. The real situation was, however, just as it was last winter; the members who have been long enough in Congress to inform themselves as to actual conditions voted against a hasty, ill-considered change that means inevitable chaos, while the newer statesmen to whom the organic act is meaningless, followed a false leader and gave approval to his destructive policy.

In the Senate the measure will be debated and voted upon by men possessing an intelligent knowledge of its purport and effect. If the statesmen of the Upper House conclude that a change in the present half-and-half system is advisable they will provide for a change, but not in such manner that the entire machinery of the government of the District and its relations with the Federal government would be thrown into a State of confusion that could not be remedied in years, which would be the certain effect of the Johnson amendment. It is incredible that the 187 members of the House knew what they were voting for, unless it be conceded that they deliberately imposed upon the Senate the task of adjusting the legislation of years, based upon the fundamental principle of the organic act, to conform to the Johnson amendment, which sweepingly declares everything repealed which conflicts with it. In terms it resembles a Villa or a Carranza edict and its effect would be similar. How many members of the Senate does Johnson expect to vote for such a measure to be applied to the Capital of the United States? A reasonable assumption is it will never come to a vote.

A change in the organic act demands painstaking investigation and earnest deliberation before it can be accomplished with safety and in order and in this respect the Senate, if it believes a change is justified, may be confidently depended upon to do its duty. But there is really very little reason to believe that the Senate will favor the abrogation of the present law. At the last session it emphatically rejected a far less radical attack on the half-and-half principle, a principle evolved after years of study by some of the nation's greatest statesmen and which has always been accorded respect and confidence in the Senate. Conditions have not changed since last year, and it is quite reasonable to expect that the wisdom of the Senate will dictate that it adhere to its position. Perhaps the fight of last year will be repeated in conference, and, if the worst should come it would be better for the District to be left without funds to meet the expenses of the next fiscal year than that its government should be wrecked and the Capital's future left to the spite or caprice of some possible new crop of statesmen of narrow vision and experience. We trust and believe that the Senate will never consent to the ruthless overturning of the corner stone upon which this splendid Capital has been erected.

The Pardoning Power.

The pardoning of men sentenced by the courts of the land to pay the penalty for crime, or the commutation of their terms of imprisonment, has in the past brought frequent criticism to executives, usually from judicial or official sources, rather than from the general public, which more often than not is disposed to approve the exercise of clemency. In the present day those in authority seem more than ever inclined to condone offences against society and to forgive the offender. The lives of murderers are spared and long-term prisoners are set free, and no excuses or circumstances not known to the courts which sentenced them are offered in explanation.

The President of the United States has not escaped criticism during his less than two years in office. He has been called to account for interfering with the sentences of William E. Blanton and W. W. Chinn, of Springfield, Mo., convicted of using the United States mails for fraudulent purposes and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $2,000 each. He reduced the penalty in each case to a fine of $400, and it is alleged even went so far as to remit the costs, which the taxpayers were thus compelled to pay. These men with some accomplices sold several hundred thousand dollars' worth of public land scrip to dealers throughout the United States, one man being victimized to the extent of more than $70,000. The trial at Springfield, Mo., in October, 1912, when the men were convicted was attended by witnesses from nearly every State in the Union and cost the United States more than $50,000.

The President also was severely criticised, even in the halls of Congress, for commuting to a simple fine the prison sentence of Dr. Thomas J. Kemp, of this city, convicted of sending information through the mails as to where illegal medical operations could be obtained.

It is only natural that judges, juries and attorneys, who with patient devotion have striven to administer justice, should protest and rebel when their work is set aside by an executive, no matter what may be the popular and superficial verdict. The Constitution vests the pardoning power in the Executive, a provision with which there will be no quarrel; but in the case of the President of the United States it is unreasonable to expect him to act with full personal knowledge of each individual case. He is necessarily compelled to depend very largely upon the investigation and recommendation of the legal department of the government, and there it would seem a more thorough system and greater caution are called for. The process of pardon or commutation should be made more nearly automatic and less subject to individual opinion or deduction. It should be hedged about with more detail of procedure and safeguard, and the whole record should be as public as the trial which resulted in conviction. In this way the Executive would be relieved of unseemly criticism.

A year and a half before the time appointed for the selection by the Republican party of its candidate for the Presidency, discussion as to the choice is becoming animated and many names are mentioned. And so far there have been no vociferous declinations of the honor.

Horses and War.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

THIS summer I saw a large number of fine looking horses coming from camp. Many of them were sneezing. When I asked one of the members of the militia that they belonged to what the trouble was he said: "You see, they're used to being well cared for. While we were in camp they were out-of-doors most of the time, and on several occasions they were rained on. The result was that many of them took cold. Some of them may contract pneumonia and die."

Since the war broke out I have often thought of that incident. There must be many thousands of horses with the opposing armies just now that are suffering and dying from exposure.

The average life of an animal in a campaign is said to be between six and eight weeks. So sensitive are horses to conditions that, in the hardships of transportation, including change of climate, a large percentage of them perish. During the Boer war, out of a shipment of less than 6,000 horses from England, nearly 1,000 died on the way. The cost of the horses, the mules and the donkeys used in the Boer war was said to be more than the equivalent of $60,000,000. A writer in the London Times said that many of the horses and ponies furnished the English army as remounts were unfit: "But it mattered little what class of animal was purchased. Deterioration set in as soon as purchase was effected."

It would be interesting to find out just what provision the Germans and the allies are making for the care of their animals. There ought, unquestionably, to be ample veterinary service. For a long time workers in the peace conferences have been trying to secure more humane provisions for the animals in war, particularly for those animals that, at the close of a battle, are suffering from wounds. At the earliest possible moment the wounded animals ought to be put to death. In such an emergency, it would doubtless be considered inhuman to argue that human beings should be in any way neglected for the sake of caring for animals. And yet one cannot think of the situation without being stirred by the inhumanity behind it, by the helplessness of those animals. They had nothing to do with the waging of the war. They weren't in any way mixed up with the commercial rivalries and the jealousies and the ambitions and the hopes of the contending nations. They had no glory to gain. For them the war offered nothing but anguish. It is said that some military officers object to the shooting of horses after a battle on account of the noise. But the horses need not be shot. There are other ways.

In this connection a resolution passed at the British National Peace Congress, on May 16, 1912, is worth noting. It provides: "That the members of this congress, in view of the fact that the merciful provisions of the Geneva convention at present extend only to human combatants, and that the Red Cross affords no protection to those who would visit the battlefields to relieve or put an end to the sufferings of wounded horses and other animals employed in warfare, respectfully request the British government to invite the other powers so to widen the terms of the Geneva convention as to protect the veterinary surgeon, the horse ambulance, and such voluntary aid societies as may be duly recognized and authorized by the governments."

Nothing, however, has come of this resolution. But it is only a question of time when the spirit behind it will express itself in humane provisions accepted by all the nations. Already the nations are making laws for the protection of worn-out horses and horses used in mines. They will surely see the reasonableness of showing a little mercy to the horses that, in war, serve them with such pitiful fidelity. In this direction both the French and the English humane societies have long been working. It is said that in Great Britain there is more humanity for horses than in any other country in the world. And yet, in this regard, the war annals of Great Britain make a ghastly record.

But it is not alone death and privation from exposure and ill-usage that horses suffer in war. They often go hungry. Sometimes they actually starve. And any one who has read accounts of the siege of Paris knows that, in emergency, instead of being given food, they can be used for food themselves.

There is one thing to be said to the credit of man in his attitude toward horses in war. He has sometimes been grateful. If his love of the horse has not been sufficient to keep him from taking the horse to war, it has led him, after the war, to try to express his gratitude. The Japanese have raised several monuments to the horses used in their campaigns. Frederick the Great, the Duke of Wellington and Lord Roberts gave public expressions to their affection for their horses. Nevertheless, mankind has a terrible account to face in its abuse of their horse, an account not often referred in history and yet referred to often enough to give an idea of its cruelty.

Imports Have Not Stopped.

Imports from belligerent countries, instead of being cut off entirely, as the Ways and Means Committee assumed they would be, were reduced only 20 per cent in October, or from $50,000,000 to $40,000,000. Imports from the United Kingdom increased $5,000,000; from other belligerent countries they declined heavily, but imports from Germany exceeded $6,000,000 and from Austria-Hungary and Belgium together they exceeded $1,000,000. Imports from Servia and Montenegro dropped out entirely, and those from Russia in Europe fell to a nominal amount, and there was a decline of nearly $2,000,000 from France.—Philadelphia Record.

Give Daniels His Due.

Come, gentlemen, let's be fair! The Secretary has some things to his credit. His efforts to improve the condition of the enlisted men of the navy are not to be sneered at, for their worth is conclusively demonstrated by better recruiting. In fact, when it comes to his handling of the personnel of the department as a whole, including the officers, an officer of international reputation testifies that Secretary Daniels has done distinctly better than his predecessor, although the latter came from Massachusetts. If the Secretary's critics were more sincerely anxious to improve the navy, and less anxious to seize upon any old issue that can be made to yield sensations, false or otherwise, they would take up the question of unnecessary and wasteful navy yards. But they don't, because an issue of that sort can't be set to music or made into melodrama.—Springfield Republican.

Unimportant If True

By DR. ERITAS

UNIMPORTANT IF TRUE—2 Col 8 PT

Some people judge books simply by their looks.

Roumania seems to be developing the war mania, too.

All the world's a stage, and most of us think we are stars.

There are lots of people who speak twice before they think.

Remember, too, as you go along that noiseless toys are best.

They say haste makes waste, but the corset makes the waist.

Holland has had sufficient Dutch courage to keep out of the war.

The rain clouds have been mixing it with the war clouds in Belgium.

Representative Gardner has been trying to sow the seeds of militarism.

Spending dimes, Johnnie, at the picture show will not make your dollars grow.

It won't do to take much stock in the fellow who always watches the clock.

Wouldn't it be a fine thing if they could put summer weather in cold storage?

This is the time of year when all the children pretend that they believe the Santa Claus story.

Maybe the man who says he takes a cold plunge every morning means that he takes it internally.

Far be it from us to offer advice to such an eminent personage, but don't you think it would be better if Santa Claus would provide himself with asbestos whiskers?

HISTORY BUILDERS.

A Liberal Minded New England Minister.

(Written Expressly for The Herald.)
By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

Henry Ward Beecher gained many friends and aroused, also, some hostility, because he was of the most liberal or tolerant disposition toward all of the sects into which the Christian church of the world is divided. There are still living in Brooklyn men and women now of venerable years who remember the consternation caused by Mr. Beecher's fraternal relations with certain of the clergy of the Church of Rome. Wonder was caused when Mr. Beecher announced that if any person who sought admission to membership in Plymouth Church desired to be baptized by immersion he would gladly administer the rite in that way, and would easily do it because a tank suitable to that purpose had been constructed in the Plymouth Church building. He invited the rector of an Episcopal church to his pulpit, and he cordially accepted an invitation to take part in a service held in one of the Episcopal churches. Mr. Beecher's belief was that Christians are members of one family, although, like families or States, there may be many subdivisions.

A member of Mr. Beecher's family narrated to me an anecdote which he heard from Mr. Beecher's own lips many years ago. Beecher had been pleased to receive a communication congratulating him upon the spirit of tolerance for all sects within the Christian church which he had constantly revealed. This communication also expressed the hope that as a result of Mr. Beecher's example and influence the time would come when there would be established a cordial spirit of fraternal association between all of those who called themselves Christians no matter what their chosen denomination might be.

Mr. Beecher said that he recalled a manifestation of a disposition of that kind which was revealed by his father, Dr. Lyman Beecher, at a time when the latter was pastor of a church in Boston. Lyman Beecher in his day was regarded as one of the foremost American pastors of the orthodox stripe. No one more strenuously or rigidly defended the doctrines which characterized the so-called orthodox church than did Lyman Beecher. He was especially hostile to the teachings and doctrines of the Unitarians, which in his day were a large and flourishing denomination, especially in Massachusetts.

Mr. Beecher said that one of his father's intimate friends was Samuel Hoar, who at one time was deemed a lawyer worthy to rank with Jeremiah Mason, Daniel Webster, and Rufus Choate. Two of Judge Hoar's sons gained national fame, one of them, Rockwood Hoar, having served as attorney general in President Grant's Cabinet and the other for thirty years as United States Senator from Massachusetts.

Upon one point Judge Hoar and Lyman Beecher were at variance so great that they sometimes indulged in heated arguments. Judge Hoar was a pillar in the Unitarian church. Lyman Beecher frequently attacked the Unitarian doctrine and Judge Hoar as earnestly defended it. At times it seemed as if Lyman Beecher were persuaded that the Unitarians could not enter the kingdom of heaven. One day a message was brought to Dr. Beecher informing him that Judge Hoar lay at the point of death. Instantly Dr. Beecher harnessed up his horse, called upon his son-in-law—Prof. Stowe, whose wife was Harriet Beecher Stowe—and went to Concord, twenty miles away. Upon their arrival at Judge Hoar's home, they were told that the judge had passed away an hour or two earlier. Dr. Beecher asked if he might enter the chamber of death. He was alone with the dead for awhile. When he came from the room he said, "Mr. Hoar was a good man, firm in his faith, and I am convinced he has passed on to his eternal heritage."

And when Henry Ward Beecher told this anecdote he said it illustrated the true spirit of tolerance.

Tomorrow Dr. Edwards will tell "How an Alleged War Prediction Originated."

Why He Spoke.

"Say, look here, you're the fellow who took my overcoat from the club the other day!"

"All a mistake, of course. But I left a much better one."

"I know you did. It was too small."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.

ARMY ORDERS.

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, adjutant general, relieved from duty in this city, will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to central department, for duty as adjutant of that department, relieving Maj. Joseph P. Tracy, adjutant general.

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced: Frank H. Phipps, jr., from first lieutenant to captain, from November 26; Thomas Duncan, from first lieutenant to captain, from December 1; Kenneth R. Harmon, from second lieutenant (first lieutenant, Ordnance Department), to first lieutenant, from November 26; Elmore B. Gray, from second lieutenant to first lieutenant, from November 28; Herbert O'Leary, from second lieutenant to first lieutenant, from December 1.

Capt. Phipps is assigned to the Seventy-fourth Company and will join that company. Each of the other officers named will remain at his present station and on his present duty.

So much of paragraph 9, special orders, No. 267, as relates to Lieut. Col. Edmund M. Blake, Coast Artillery Corps, is revoked.

Lieut. Col. Edmund M. Blake, Coast Artillery Corps, is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Coast Artillery Militia of the State of Rhode Island and will proceed to Providence, R. I.

The name of Lieut. Col. Edmund M. Blake, Coast Artillery Corps, is placed on the list of detached officers published in general orders, No. 34, March 11, 1911, War Department, to take effect December 15, 1914, and the name of Lieut. Col. George R. Gatchell, Coast Artillery Corps, is removed therefrom, to take effect December 12, 1914.

First Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, is relieved from assignment to the Ninety-first Company, and upon his relief from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and from the expiration of the leave of absence hereinafter granted him will proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y.

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Col. Stephen M. Foote is relieved from command of the coast defenses of San Francisco and will assume command of the Pacific Coast artillery district; Col. George T. Bartlett is relieved from command of the coast defenses of Portland and will proceed to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and assume command of the coast defenses of San Francisco; Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor, Rhode Island Coast Artillery Militia, and will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., and assume command of the coast defenses of Portland.

NAVAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS

Bruins, arrived San Pedro de Macoris December 11; San Francisco, arrived Boston December 12; Ursus, arrived Norfolk December 12; Paulding, sailed from Norfolk December 12; Arethusa, sailed from Port Arthur, Tex., December 12; Annapolis, arrived La Paz December 11; Yorktown, arrived Guaymas December 10; West Virginia, sailed from Manatan December 11; Denver, sailed from Bermuda December 12; Salem, arrived Portsmouth, N., December 12; Calgus, arrived Puerto Plata December 12; Cuba 2, sailed from Cape Haitien December 12; K-2, arrived New York yard December 12; K-1, arrived New York yard December 13; Macdonough, sailed from Norfolk December 12; Midway, arrived Mare Island December 12; Hopkins, Hull, and Lawrence sailed from Samalita December 12; Cuba, arrived Guantanamo December 13; Flusser, Reid, and Paulding arrived Boston December 12; Denver, sailed from Bocas del Toro December 12.

NOTES.

The Tacoma, now at Port au Prince, has been ordered to proceed to Vera Cruz, Mexico, as the relief of the Minnesota.

Upon being relieved by the Tacoma the Minnesota will proceed from Vera Cruz to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Rear Admiral McLean will transfer his flag to either the Texas or Rhode Island.

The Marietta, now in Dominican waters, has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, New York.

The Machias, now in Dominican waters, has been ordered to proceed to the navy yard, New York.

The Third Submarine Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet, has been organized, consisting of the K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8. The Iris will act as tender for this division for the present.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS

Commander R. R. Belknap, to command San Francisco.

Lieut. C. S. Jocee, to command Mayrant.

Lieut. J. B. Newton, to command Yankton.

Lieut. D. C. Bingham, to connection fitting out Nevada and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. (junior grade) J. H. Ingram, to Kearsarge.

Ensign P. K. Robottom, to command D-2.

Ensign R. F. Poe, to Hannibal.

Ensign P. H. Holt, to Antietam.

Assistant Surg. L. H. Riddle, to Asiatic station via transport January, 1915.

Past Assistant Paymaster D. W. Rose, to Asiatic station.

Past Assistant Paymaster D. H. Johnston, to Fulton.

Past Assistant Paymaster I. D. Coyle, to Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Port Royal, S. C.

NOTES.

The West Virginia has been ordered placed in reserve on arrival at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

The Chester has been ordered placed in reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., immediately.

Morning Smiles.

The Evidence.

Professor—"You have a wonderful talent for painting." Muriel—"Dear me, professor, how interesting! how can you tell?" Professor—"I see it in your face"—Judge.

He Had Seen the Look.

Wife (at 2 a. m.)—Wake up, John, wake up! There's a burglar in the next room. Husband (sleepily)—Well, I've no revolver. You go in and look daggers at him.—Boston Transcript.

Interested Advice.

Cholly—"Why is it your sister refuses to give me an answer right away? She keeps putting me off." Robbie—"I advised her to wait till after Christmas."—Boston Record.

Like the Real Thing.

Minister (calling on inmate of prison)—"Remember, Mr. Kenney, that stone Walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage." Kenney—"Well, they've got me hypnotized, then, that's all."—Dallas News.

Cause of the Chill.

"But, Captain Hawley," said the handsome Miss Plute coquettishly, "will you love me when I grow old and ugly?"

"My dear Miss Plute," answered the Captain gallantly, "you may grow older, but you will never grow uglier."

And he wondered why their friendship ceased so suddenly.—Philadelphia Record.

Doings of Society

Mrs. David Crampton, of New York, who was a weekend guest at the White House, left yesterday. Prof. Axson, brother-in-law of the President, who spent Sunday with him has also returned to Princeton.

Senator and Mrs. O'Gorman have issued invitations for a tea to be given Thursday, December 17, at their residence on R street, to introduce their daughters, Miss O'Gorman, Miss Anna O'Gorman and Miss Agnes O'Gorman.

Miss Francis Effinger and Miss Katherine Effinger, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Effinger, were hostesses at an informal tea yesterday afternoon at the Grafton. Their guests were the debutantes and young society belles of the season, Miss Sallie Williams, Miss Dorothy Wyeth, Miss Dorothy Taylor, Miss Dorothy Brooks and Miss Charlotte Throop, of Albany, assisted in the entertainment of the guests.

On next Thursday evening the Misses Effinger will give a small dinner dance.

Mrs. Daniels will leave this city tonight for her home at Raleigh, N. C., where she will make a short visit.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Garrison will have with them this week Mrs. George Leary, of New York, who will make her first visit of the season. She will arrive Wednesday, and there will be several charming entertainments in her honor during her short visit.

Miss Flora Wilson, Mrs. William Nelson Page, Mrs. Thomas Ewing, and Mrs. Claude Swanson will receive today at the sale and exhibition of paintings and art craft given by the Society of Washington Artists for the benefit of the Belgians at 725 Seventeenth street.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and Mme. Dumba have returned from New York. Prince Alfred zu Hohenlohe returned with them.

The most prominent women of the Capital are taking a deep and active interest in the talk to be given this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the auditorium of Woodward & Lothrop's by Mme. Rosika Schwimmer. "Woman and War" will be the topic of Mme. Schwimmer's address, in which she will lay a concrete plan on which the women of America can work for European peace.

Miss Pauline Kindleberger, one of the season's debutantes, who was the guest on Saturday of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Brooks, jr., at Fort Garrison Farm, their home in the Green Spring Valley, near Baltimore, will be the guest some time during the Christmas holidays of Mrs. William J. O'Brien at her residence, 1214 North Calvert street, Baltimore, and will also attend the third german of the Bachelors' cotilons in that city on January 4.

Mrs. William F. Draper will entertain at dinner on January 22 in honor of Cardinal Gibbons.

Assistant Attorney General and Mrs. Samuel Graham have sent out cards for a tea dance on the afternoon of December 31 at Rauscher's, to present their daughter, Miss Mary Graham.

Cards are being received by friends of Mrs. John Temple Graves for a tea Wednesday, December 30, from 4 to 8, at 1754 Q street, when she will present her daughter, Miss Laura Graves. Mrs. Graves and Miss Graves will be at home the first and third Thursdays in February.

Baron Egbert de Nagell and his bride, who have been South since their marriage, expect to spend Christmas in this city, and will sail for Holland January 2. They will make their home at The Hague, where the baron will be attached to the foreign office.

Weldon Bailey, son of ex-Senator Joseph Bailey, of Texas, will entertain at dinner tomorrow night in honor of Miss Lillian Birney and her house guests.

Capt. Doran, former governor of Guam, will make the presentations at the ball to be given by the Woman's National Democratic League at the New Willard tomorrow evening. Congressman Henry Delaware Flood is chairman of the floor committee, assisted by Commander Horace Macfarland and a group of army and navy officers.

Mrs. William A. Cullop, president of the organization, has entire charge of the sale of tickets, and Mrs. Francois Berger Moran has arranged the list of patronesses and the floor committees.

Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of the Chief of Staff, has been added to the list of patronesses.

The Secretary of State will give an address at Georgetown Visitation Convent this afternoon at 4 o'clock, under the auspices of the Alumnae Association. The address will be followed by an informal tea.

Miss Katherine Holbrook has issued invitations for cards on Thursday evening, December 24, and Tuesday afternoon, December 29.

Miss Pocahontas Butler has cards out for a buffet luncheon on January 5, in compliment to Miss Louise Clark, a debutante of next week.

Mrs. Victor Kauffman will introduce Miss Dorothy Mason at a tea dance to be given at Rauscher's, January 2. A group of the season's debutantes will assist.

Mrs. H. B. Gilpin, of Clarke County, Va., arrived in Washington yesterday and is at the Shoreham Hotel.

The Senator's Club of Cornell University, composed of Cornell men from Washington, is planning to give its annual invitation dance the 30th of December at Rauscher's. The purpose of the dance is to interest as many men in Cornell as possible by having them meet in a social way the present members of the university who have homes in Washington.

In past years this dance has been made a very gala affair, and this year will prove no exception to the general rule.

Mrs. Victor Hapes, of New York, has arrived in Washington and is at the Shoreham.

Mr. John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, has accepted the invitation of the president of the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, to attend the opening ceremonies on January 1. From San Diego he will proceed to San Francisco as the guest of the directors of the Pan-American International Exposition and later attend the Pan-American commercial conferences to be held by chambers of commerce of the Pacific Coast.

Mr. J. E. Lefevre, of the Panama Legation, and his sister, Miss Ramona E. Lefevre, entertained last night at a box party in the National Theater. Their guests were the Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, Miss Burleson, and Mr. William Jennings Price, American Minister to Panama. Afterward they had supper at the Shoreham.

The President of the Auburn Theological College, of Auburn, N. Y., and Mrs. George B. Stewart have arrived in Washington and are spending some time at the Shoreham.

Miss Marian P. Van Buren will entertain Miss Mary Nagel, of St. Louis, as her house guest next month.

Commander Archibald H. Davis, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Davis are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Haugh, of Philadelphia.

The commercial attache of the Italian Embassy, Mr. C. B. Ceccato, returned from a short visit to New York yesterday.

Mrs. J. Ford Thompson and her little daughter, Miss Marion Thompson, who have been in Paris for some time, have arrived in Washington and are stopping at the Shoreham Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Evans Greene were hosts at a dinner party last Friday evening in honor of Mr. David Bispham, the well-known baritone, at their home in Connecticut avenue. Among the guests were Gen Pickett, Mr. Harry Wheaton Howard and the following pupils of the Wilson-Greene School: Miss Marian Newton, Miss Ruth Latimer, Miss Bertha Schutze, Miss Margaret Havermale, Miss Dorothy Wright, Miss Janet McCloud and Miss Dorothy Hodgkin.

Mr. J. E. Lefevre, secretary of the Panama Legation, and his sister, Miss Ramona E. Lefevre, gave a box party last night to the Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson, Miss Burleson, and Mr. William Jennings Price, American Minister of the Republic of Panama. After the show the party had supper at the Shoreham.

Senator and Mrs. Saulsbury entertained at dinner last night. Their guests were Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane, Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. James Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Wallace, Col. and Mrs. Walcutt, Miss Josephine Patten and Gen. James F. Wilson, of Wilmington, Del.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

A FLASH.

Lent a hand today to one
On the Reefs of Sorrow run,
And tho' 'twas December noon
From his eyes a flash of June
Sprang to greet me, and my way
Flowered sweetly all the day.

Most birds show a marked restlessness at the approach of a change in the weather.